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sal worship. While the execution of the carvings is somewhat crude, they have some merit. They are elaborate and typical of the art of the period they represent and are decidedly interesting.

A pair of large carved panels given by Mr. Morris are probably of later date and may be imitated from models of Italian workmanship. They were evidently made for secular use. They are carved walnut with graceful garlands and clusters of flowers that recall the late Italian Renaissance. The Spanish note, however, is maintained by the lower parts of both panels, which are divided each into four sections, in the centre of each of which is boldly carved a grim helmeted warlike head that we are tempted to identify as that of a "conquistador." There are eight of these, which form so stern a basis for the graceful decorations of the top that one would naturally feel inclined to believe that the two parts did not belong together. But a careful examination of the heads used in the scrolls, as well as of the back places the matter beyond question, and it is the taste of the carver-artist that must be questioned in this singular production.

S. Y. S.



### OLD AMERICAN PRESSED GLASS

The Mexican war of 1846 furnished numerous subjects for the American glass makers of the middle of the nineteenth century. Flasks and bottles were decorated with portrait busts of General Zachary Taylor, Major Ringgold and Captain Bragg, and lately a pressed glass cup plate, previously unknown to collectors, with head of Ringgold, commemorating the battle of Palo Alto, has been added to the Museum's collections. The battle of Palo Alto, Texas, was fought on May 8, 1846, on which occasion Major Ringgold's battery took an active part. The cup plate here figured probably appeared within the following year.



RINGGOLD CUP PLATE  
Sandwich, Mass., 1846

Pressed glass was first produced at the Boston and Sandwich glass works in Sandwich, Mass., in 1827. One of the earliest patriotic designs made there is a circular salt cellar with the figure of the American eagle on the base, and sailing vessels and eagles around the sides. Others, of rectangular

form, bear on the sides the heads of Washington and Lafayette in relief, made probably in commemoration of the opening of the Erie Canal, on which occasion General Lafayette was present.